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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

West pressed Russia for detailed concessions on disarmament & atomic control in UN.

French Assembly upheld Premier on London pact to rearm Germany.

Russia agreed to transfer Pt. Arthur to Red Chinese control.

Viet Minh occupied Hanoi.

United States

Defense Secy. Wilson's "bird dog" remark on unemployment provoked new campaign controversy; Democrats won Alaskan elections.

Natl. Security Agency official charged with stealing secret information for "friendly" power.

Civil Service Comm. reported 6,926 security risks separated from Govt. by Eisenhower Admin.

Owen Lattimore reindicted; Govt. charged Fed. Judge Youngdahl prejudiced in Lattimore's favor.

FTC complaint blamed N. Y. Exchange for high coffee prices.

Downtown Chicago flooded.

Died: Supreme Ct. Justice Jackson.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

Soviet Arms Plan Studied

West Seeks Specific Data

France & Britain sought clarification of the latest Soviet plan for world disarmament & atomic weapons control when the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. began its disarmament debate in New York Oct. 11.

In a long list of specific questions, Jules Moch of France & Selwyn Lloyd of Britain asked Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky to define Russia's stand on: (1) organization, duties & powers of the proposed international arms control agency; (2) "exact nature" of the levels on which Russia would base global arms reduction; (3) use of the veto by Security Council members in regard to enforcement action by the control agency.

Both Moch & Lloyd contended that Soviet acceptance of the Anglo-French disarmament plan (rejected by Russia in London last June) as a basis for discussion meant that Russia had abandoned its long-standing demand for immediate & unsupervised prohibition of atom weapons prior to agreement on general disarmament.[1]

For Security Council Control

In his replies Oct. 11 & 12, Vishinsky made clear that Russia: (1) would not agree to any disarmament formula that did not give final enforcement authority to the Security Council; (2) still favored a flat percentage cut in arms rather than the over-all ceilings sought by the West.

Vishinsky insisted that the Security Council must be given the ultimate enforcement power because it was the only UN body having the right to impose punishment. He said Russia could not accept the American proposal for interim punitive action by an independent control agency in which there would be no veto.

James J. Wadsworth of the U.S. held Oct. 12 that this stand "considerably dimmed" the "ray of hope" created by Vishinsky proposals Sept. 30. It meant there could be no punishment of disarmament violations "except with the consent of the Soviet Union, armed with its veto power [in the Security Council]," Wadsworth said. Only on one important matter, he added, had Russia taken "a clear & unambiguous stand which somewhat narrows the differences which have separated the Soviet Union & the free world." This was Russia's agreement that half of the Soviet-proposed 50% cut in conventional forces & weapons could be made before atom weapons were banned, Wadsworth said.

Russia 'Prepared to Change'

Vishinsky declared Oct. 11 that there was "no insuperable contradiction" between his proposals & the Anglo-French plan advanced last spring. Soviet willingness to discuss the plan showed Russia was "prepared to change" its position on disarmament but was not accepting the Western program "wholesale," he stressed.

New 5-Power Study Urged

Canada proposed Oct. 13 that the UN Disarmament Comm. be asked to reconvene its 5-power subcommittee to "seek an acceptable solution to the disarmament problem" and report back to the Security Council & the Gen. Assembly "as soon as sufficient progress has been made." The subcommittee, composed of the U.S., Britain, France, Canada & Russia, met in London last June.[2]

The U.S. & Britain said this arrangement would be preferable to a Philippine resolution (introduced Oct. 12) that would give responsibility to the same 5 powers but make them a subcommittee of the Assembly Political Com. under instructions to report back by Nov. 15.

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Other UN News

Burma told the UN Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. Oct. 11 that it would use military force if necessary to deal with the "intolerable" situation created by 6,000 Chinese Nationalist troops remaining along its northern border. The U.S. pointed out Oct. 12 that 5,742 troops had been evacuated and the problem "reduced to manageable proportions" for Burma.[3]

Intl. Monetary Fund voted Sept. 28 to expel Czechoslovakia unless it supplied export-import figures & other economic data by Dec. 31. Korea & Afghanistan were admitted to the fund.[4]

Pakistan Forgn. Min. Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, 61, was elected to the World Court Oct. 7 to succeed the late Sir Benegal Narsing Rau of India in a term expiring Feb. 5, 1961. Elected to regular 9-yr. terms: Roberto Cordova, 55, of Mexico, José G. Guerrero, 78, of El Salvador, Jules Basdevant, 77, of France, Hersch Lauterpach, 57, of Britain & Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, 56, of Argentina.[5]

War Prisoners Comm. reported Oct. 4 that 1,365,851 German, Italian & Japanese nationals who fought in World War II still were missing. Breakdown: 1,156,663 Germans who fought on the Eastern front, 88,614 Germans who fought in the West, 64,260 Italians, 46,314 Japanese. Most of the PWs were held in Russia, Red China or other Communist countries, the report said. The commission ended its 6th meeting Sept. 18 in Geneva.[6]

●

GERMANY

Mendes Wins on Bonn Arms

The French Natl. Assembly gave Premier Pierre Mendès-France a 350-113 vote of confidence Oct. 12 on his negotiations in London on West German rearmament.[7]

The vote implied approval of the London formula and enabled Mendès to complete negotiations that would make West Germany an equal power in a 7-nation West European defense organization. 99 Communist deputies

1—see p. 331C1 2—see p. 215G3 3—see p. 114C1 4—see p. 3A2 5—see p. 297E3; Vol. XIII, 407G3 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 362D1 7—see p. 329B1 (Consult Index by name & subject for other background references)

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Western Defense Unit Named

The new 7-nation European defense coalition, bringing West Germany into the Brussels Treaty Org. & NATO, formally was named the "Western European Union" Oct. 11. The British Forgn. Office said the 7 member nations had approved the name.[1]

& 14 members of other parties voted against the motion of confidence. Largest partisan blocs supporting Mendès were the Assembly's 100 Socialists & 80 of 104 Gaullists. 76 out of 86 pro-EDC Popular Republicans were among the 152 deputies who abstained or were absent. The Paris press reported that the London plan for German rearmament actually was disliked by a majority of deputies who decided to support the Premier.[2]

(The news service of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union party issued a statement in Bonn Oct. 11 that there was little likelihood of a revival of Germany's old general staff. The message was addressed to French Popular Republicans, who held that the London agreement did not provide the same safeguards as EDC against aggressive militarism in Germany.)

Germans Approve Formula

The West German Bundestag (lower house) Oct. 7 approved the basic London formula on rearmament. The uncounted hand vote showed about 330 deputies of the Govt.'s coalition parties for the London plan, about 140 Social Dems. opposed.

Before the vote, Chancellor Adenauer rejected a Social Dem. proposal to postpone the London plan in favor of immediate talks with Russia on German reunification. The motion finally was referred to the Bundestag's Forgn. Affairs Com. (The West German Trade Union Fed. congress in Frankfort voted Oct. 9 against West German rearmament before "all possibilities for negotiations on the reunification of Germany have been exhausted.")[3]

Chief Indian UN delegate V. K. Krishna Menon called Oct. 6 for direct talks on unification between East & West German leaders. He told the UN Gen. Assembly in New York that, since both parts of Germany had claims to sovereignty, "it should be possible for Germans to talk to Germans in order to find ways . . . to establish" their nation's unity.)[4]

Eden Rejects Soviet Bid

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden rejected Russia's latest bid on German unification Oct. 7. He said he felt Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov's proposal for Big 4 talks was the old Soviet scheme to give the Communists control of all Germany.[5]

Leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan assailed Eden Oct. 10 for committing 4 British Army divisions to the West Europe defense union & working for German rearmament. Bevan urged delay in ratifying the London plan until further attempts were made to talk with Russia on uniting Germany "under peaceful conditions." Labor Party deputy leader Herbert Morrison upheld Eden Oct. 12. He said in Washington that West German rearmament would enable the West to negotiate with the Soviet world on "a reasonable basis of equality."[6]

Churchill Upholds U.S.

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, addressing the annual Conservative Party convention in Blackpool, Eng. Oct. 9, warned West Europeans that a "return to isolation" by the U.S. "would condemn all Europe to Russian Communist subjugation." He denounced Aneurin Bevan by implication as "this evil counselor" who "did not hesitate to tell the Americans to 'go it alone.'" Churchill expressed confidence that Americans would "disdain the taunts."[7]

FAR EAST

Russia to Quit Port Arthur

Russia announced Oct. 11 that it would end its 10-yr. occupation of Port Arthur by June 1955 and give Communist China sole authority over the Manchurian naval base. Russia & Red China had agreed in Feb. 1950 & Sept. 1952 on joint use of the port until the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.[8]

A joint declaration by the Govts. in Moscow & Peiping announced the planned withdrawal of Soviet troops. Japan was urged to "liberate" itself from American domination and restore normal political & trade relations with the 2 Communist Govts. Taketora Ogata, Actg. Japanese Premier while Premier Shigeru Yoshida was on a tour of Canada, West Europe & the U.S., rejected the bid Oct. 12 as a Red "peace offensive" tactic. He said Japan had no intention of changing its relations with the U.S.[9]

The Soviet-Chinese statement also:

- Bound the 2 Govts. to consult each other on all questions affecting their mutual interest.
- Called for a new conference on Korea "in the nearest future."
- Announced plans for building a new Central Asian railroad to parallel the Trans-Siberian line.
- Promised China a 920 million ruble ($230 million) loan from Russia in credits & equipment and aid in building 15 other industrial enterprises.
- Pledged Russia & China to a 5-yr. exchange of scientific information & personnel.

The agreement was negotiated in Peiping by senior representatives of both nations, including Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet CP first secy.[10]

Reds Take Over Hanoi

30,000 Viet Minh troops marched into Hanoi Oct. 9 to begin the Communist occupation of the city under terms of the Geneva agreement which ended the Indo-Chinese war.

Simultaneously, French Union forces progressively withdrew southward beyond the Red River. The transfer, completed Oct. 10, was carried out under supervision of Indian, Polish & Canadian members of the Intl. Armistice Control Comm.

Western press dispatches said the Viet Minh troops were acclaimed by Hanoi's residents, who waved Viet Minh flags and displayed pictures of Communist leaders & banners praising the Reds.[11]

Viet Nam Asks French to Leave

The Viet Nam Govt. told the U.S. Sept. 28 that it was requesting the withdrawal of the entire French Expeditionary Corps by March 1956. Viet Nam proposed to replace French forces with a reorganized 265,000-man national Viet Nam Army.[12]

After talks in Washington, the U.S. & France announced Sept. 29 a new program of aid for Indo-China calling for more than $700 million annually from the U.S. France agreed to keep military forces in southern Viet Nam at present, withdrawing gradually as Viet Nam built up its army.[13]

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2 U.S. servicemen captured by the Korean Communists after the truce were freed at Panmunjom Oct. 7. Both had been accused of spying against the Reds. Marine Lt. Col. Herbert A. Peters, 37, of Seattle, Wash., attached to the 1st Marine Air Wing, was captured Feb. 5 when he made an emergency landing on a Communist-held air strip near Kaesong. Army Pfc. Charles W. Julius, 21, of Orlando, Fla. was seized by the Reds May 28 after he had been wounded by an abandoned land mine in the neutral area. The 2 men said they had rejected Red offers of a "new Communist life" but had not been mistreated.[14]

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Palestine. Israel ended a 7-mo. boycott of the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. Oct. 11 and said its representatives would attend the first meeting of the unit under its new chairman, Lt. Col. Charles F. Brewster of the U.S. Army, who replaced Comdr. Elmo H. Hutchison of the U.S. Navy.[15] . . . Israel called on the Arab states Oct. 6 to join a Mid-East non-aggression pact as the first new move toward peace in the area. The offer was made by Israeli Amb. Abba Eban in the UN Gen. Assembly. He warned the West that "one-sided" military aid to the Arabs would upset the Mid-East's "precarious" balance of power.[16]

1—see p. 329D1-D3 2—p. 330D2 3—p. 330E2 4—p. 314D1 5—p. 329D2 6—p. 322A1 7—p. 281F3 8—see Vol. X, p. 49E; Vol. XII, 293G-H 9—p. 305E3 10—pp. 259B2, 134B2 11—p. 265B1 12—p. 291B1 13—pp. 252B2, 234B1, 215D3 14—p. 282B3 15—p. 91B3 16—p. 291B2

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POLITICS

Wilson Assailed on Dog Remark

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson was castigated by Democrats, labor leaders & some Republicans for saying Oct. 11 at a Detroit press conference, while discussing unemployment & its relation to defense production & the draft: "I've got a lot of sympathy for people where a sudden change catches 'em—but I've always liked bird dogs better than kennel-fed dogs . . . one who'll get out & hunt for food rather than sit on his fanny & yell." He thought unemployment in Detroit would "balance out by Christmas" when new auto models went into production and "a few people go back South when it gets a little cold."

Responding to widespread attacks, Wilson said Oct. 12 that he had "intended no invidious comparisons nor insinuations" and that "for anyone to imply that I did or . . . would think that way is a complete distortion of the facts." He charged that his remarks were taken out of context and misinterpreted by the Democrats for political purposes.[1]

President Backs Wilson

Pres. Eisenhower defended Wilson Oct. 12 as never "in the slightest degree indifferent to human misfortune." Gen. Eisenhower's statement, released by White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder at the Presidential "vacation hq." in Denver, said "areas suffering from economic dislocations" were "engaging the earnest & persistent efforts of the Admin."[2]

Snyder pointed out that Wilson made the "dog" remark after discussing a complaint that, because the draft had been reduced, draft-age youths were added to the unemployed. Snyder said Wilson referred only to the situation "of a boy who was relieved of the necessity of going to Korea and yet wouldn't go 100 miles for a job."

Vice Pres. Nixon said in Fresno, Calif. Oct. 12: "Our deeds show what we think better than our words do sometimes." The Admin. was devoting "every possible effort to alleviate spotty unemployment. . . ."

At a GOP dinner in Chicago Oct. 13, Wilson apologized for "inept remarks" which were "distorted by our left-wing opponents." He was introduced at the dinner by Republican Gov. William G. Stratton, who earlier Oct. 13 had said Wilson's scheduled speech at the dinner should be canceled. An aide to Stratton had said the governor would not attend if Wilson came. But Wilson refused to cancel his talk, and Stratton apparently changed his mind at a conference of State GOP leaders before the dinner. (Wilson had joked with newsmen after undergoing a physical checkup at a Detroit hospital earlier Oct. 13, saying that some of his Defense Dept. colleagues "seem to think I have foot-in-mouth disease.")

Critics Urge Ouster

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther drew national attention to Wilson's controversial remark when he sent Pres. Eisenhower a telegram Oct. 11 saying: If this was "another example of Mr. Wilson's having put his foot in his mouth," Wilson "should retract publicly & apologize to the unemployed." But if it was Wilson's "considered opinion, he should be asked to retire from public life."

According to Reuther's telegram:

> Much unemployment was due to "the irresponsibility" of Wilson's "corporate colleagues in . . . major auto corporations." "In the spring of 1953 they scoured the country for recruits to meet production schedules which they knew could not be maintained for more than a few months. . . . The Buick Div. of Gen. Motors alone had help wanted ads in . . . 64 cities in 11 Southern states. After the production spurt was ended, these recruits were dumped on the streets." Meantime regular auto workers became jobless because some of their work went to "these temporary recruits, who were lured from homes & families by glowing promises of attractive jobs."

Democratic Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.) & Theodore F. Green (R.I.) sent the President telegrams urging that Wilson apologize or resign. Ex-Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Democratic Senatorial candidate in Kentucky, said Wilson's remark "just came out naturally because it expressed the political philosophy of Mr. Wilson & the Republican Party." Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) said Wilson apparently had "missed a fine opportunity to keep a civil foot in his mouth." Other Democrats made similar comment.

Ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case, GOP Senatorial candidate in New Jersey, called the remark "simply incomprehensible." He dissociated himself from "the type of thinking it could be taken to imply." Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) said it was "unfair . . . to many of our good citizens." Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) called it "inexcusable." But other Republican leaders thought the remarks had been misinterpreted. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell said it either was a misinterpretation or "a personal opinion of Wilson's to which he is entitled."

'Ike' Warns Vs. GOP Defeat

Pres. Eisenhower warned in a nationally-televised political address Oct. 8 that a Democratic election victory would start "a cold war of partisan politics between the Congress & the Executive Branch" which would block the "great work" his Admin. had "so well begun." Speaking at a GOP rally in Denver, the President called on Democrats & independents to join Republicans in electing a Republican Congress.[3]

"When the Executive & Legislative Branches are politically in conflict," Gen. Eisenhower said, "politics . . . runs riot . . . the public good goes begging. . . . For partisan reasons, good laws are pigeonholed . . . bad laws are passed."

Minority leaders Sam Rayburn of the House & Lyndon B. Johnson of the Senate replied in a joint telegram to the President Oct. 9 that "there will be no cold war conducted against you by the Democrats. It takes 2 belligerants to make a war. . . . There will be none unless it is initiated by the Executive Branch." They called the President's speech an "unjust attack on the many Democrats who have done so much to cooperate with your Admin. and to defend your program against attacks by members . . . of your own party."

6,926 'Risks' Out of Govt.

The Civil Svc. Comm. reported Oct. 11 that 2,611 security risks had been dismissed from Federal jobs in the period May 28, 1953-June 30, 1954 and 4,315 other civilian employes had resigned "before determination was completed" about "unfavorable information" in their files.

Of the 6,926 total, the files of 1,743 had information indicating "subversive activities, subversive associations or membership in subversive organizations." The overall total included 618 accused of sex perversion, 2,272 convicted of felonies or misdemeanors & 3,657 alleged drunks, dope addicts, insane, medical undesirables or others "within the purview" of the security program.

The 413,134-employe Navy (the report covered only civilians) had the most separations—1,361.

Agencies with More than 100 Separations

Agency†	T*	D*	R*	S*	P*	C*
Navy	1,361	560	801	227	83	714
Vets. Admin.	1,253	306	947	231	102	496
Army	791	240	551	284	110	137
Post Office	715	292	423	197	20	237
Air Force	618	355	263	260	22	106
Interior Dept.	310	200	210	9	11	192
Gen. Svces. Ad.	216	142	74	15	6	81
State Dept.	212	5	207	70	94	1
Forgn. Op. Ad.	200	177	27	17	15	4
Justice Dept.	183	59	124	57	4	31
Agri. Dept.	173	75	98	24	8	46
Welfare Dept.	172	41	131	53	18	70
Treasury Dept.	134	79	55	41	4	23
Other Sensitive Agencies						
Atomic Energy	3	1	2	1	1	0
CIA	75	1	74	0	48	1
NACA	37	7	30	11	4	12
Info. Agency	64	0	64	39	12	0
White House	1	1	0	0	0	0

22 small agencies had no security separations during this period.

CSC officials conceded that some who resigned never knew they were accused of anything, thus did not defend themselves. They could not tell how many of the 6,296 total were Eisenhower or Truman appointees.[4]

Report Derided, Defended

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell denounced the listing Oct. 11 as a revival of the Eisenhower Admin.'s "security risk hoax" which had been "exposed" as "a numbers

*T—total separations; D—dismissed; R—resigned; S—"subversive" categories; P—perversion cases; C—felony & misdemeanor convicts.
†Total civilian employes June 30 of agencies listed in table (in order named): Navy 413,134; Vets. Admin. 178,857; Army 438,121; Post Office Dept. 507,135; Air Force 295,597; Interior Dept. 56,831; Gen. Services Admin. 26,765; State Dept. 20,406; Forgn. Oprtns. Admin. 5,856; Justice Dept. 31,023; Agri Dept. 76,276; Welfare Dept. 35,442; Treasury Dept. 80,893; Atomic Energy Comm. 6,195; Central Intelligence Agency (total secret); Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics 7,161; U.S. Info. Agency 9,553; White House 266.
1—see Vol. XIII, p. 28B1 2—p. 317C2 3—p. 331E2 4—p. 69F1-B2

racket" last spring. He called it "calculated deception at the expense of the good name of federal employes," an attempt "to win an election at any cost."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Civil Svc. Com. demanded open hearings at which CSC Chrmn. Philip Young should tell "whether there is a single Communist included in those figures." The Americans for Democratic Action also called the figures a "hoax" and demanded that Young tell whether any Communists were fired.

But GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall accused the Democratic critics of an "all-time high in political chicanery." He said the people would decide whether "eliminating 6,926 security risks in the Federal Govt. is a bogus issue." Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) said definitions under the President's security orders "makes all" 1,743 in the "subversive" column "actual or potential spies."[1]

Democrats Sweep Alaskan Poll

Democrats scored a landslide victory in Alaskan elections Oct. 12. Congressional Delegate Edward Lewis (Bob) Bartlett (D.) was reelected by a vote of nearly 3-1 over Mrs. Barbara Dimock (R.). Democrats took 26 of the 28 Legislature seats at stake in 3 of Alaska's 4 divisions. (Returns from the 4th—far north—division, where 5 seats were contested, were still inconclusive.) Early reports indicated Democratic victories in all contests for Territorial Govt. posts.[2]

Nevada Senate Election Ordered

The Nevada Supreme Court ruled unanimously Oct. 8 that the late Pat McCarran's unexpired Senate term must be filled by a Nov. 2 election. It said the U.S. Constitution's 17th Amendment barred Republican Gov. Charles H. Russell from appointing McCarran's permanent successor. As a result, Ernest S. Brown could serve by Russell's appointment only until the Senate convened in January. Then the seat would go to the winner of the Nov. 2 election (in which Brown was a candidate). The decision reversed a permanent injunction against the election which Dist. Judge A. J. Maestretti had awarded to the state GOP organization Oct. 6.[3]

DIXON-YATES

AEC Approves Contract

The controversial Dixon-Yates contract was approved "by formal vote" of the Atomic Energy Comm. Oct. 5. This was confirmed Oct. 7 by Maj. Gen. Kenneth D. Nichols, AEC general manager, in a letter to the Senate (Judiciary) Anti-Monopoly Subcom. headed by Sen. William Langer (R., S.D.). But Nichols said "no binding contract" had been signed.[4]

The contract between the AEC & the private power syndicate provided for construction of a steam plant at West Memphis, Ark. to replace electric power the TVA supplied to the AEC's Ohio River Valley installations. Construction & operation of the plant was to be entrusted to a Mississippi Generating Co., which was to be formed by the Dixon-Yates group. Dixon-Yates itself consisted of 2 utilities holding companies—Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon, and the Southern Co., headed by Eugene Adams Yates.

Nichols' letter said the AEC had asked the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. to waive an Atomic Energy Act clause under which such a contract must be filed with the committee for 30 days "while Congress is in session" before taking effect.[5]

Committee Action Delayed

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), joint committee chairman, called Oct. 6 for an Oct. 13 committee meeting to act on the waiver request. Faced with Democratic criticism, however, the GOP leadership decided to delay a show-down. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), named by Cole to preside at the session, announced Oct. 8 that he was postponing the session until Nov. 4 because Republican & Democratic committee members were too busy electioneering to attend until after elections.

Previously-scheduled hearings of the committee also had been delayed. After Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell had denounced the contract[6], Cole invited him Aug. 24 to appear at a Sept. 2 meeting to back up his "repeated intemperate charges." Mitchell accepted but said Cole's description of his accusations indicated Cole had "prejudged the case in such a way as to raise doubts over your ability to conduct an impartial hearing." On Cole's instructions, the committee staff told committee members Aug. 27 that the hearings had been postponed "until further notice."

GOP Vs. Langer's Probe

Announcement of the contract's approval came after Langer demanded Oct. 6 that AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss tell him by 2:30 p.m. Oct. 7 whether the AEC had approved or signed it. Langer said his Anti-Monopoly Subcom. had asked the AEC twice (most recently Sept. 29) to delay final action until his investigation of the deal was finished.

Langer's demand was in a letter formally approved by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), only other subcommittee member present. Langer & Kefauver denounced the AEC Oct. 7 for "ignoring" the subcommittee's requests to delay action.

Langer conceded that he was investigating the Dixon-Yates contract despite objections of the GOP leadership. He had requested $37,500 for the probe but, he said, the Senate's Republican leaders blocked the request. He disclosed Aug. 30 that he had accepted 3 private law cases and would take a 4th to get money to finance the inquiry.

Langer engaged in shouting matches with Sen. John Marshall Butler (R., Md.) during subcommittee hearings Sept. 28-29. Butler, not a subcommittee member, defended the contract and called the hearings "premature" & a waste of time. He said the contract was the business of the Joint Atomic Energy Com., not of the Anti-Monopoly Subcom. He revealed that he was present at the request of Chrmn. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) of the Senate Republican Campaign Com., who could not attend himself.

Testimony Accuses 'Wall St.'

Charges that the contract virtually assured Dixon-Yates riskless profits were made at the Langer hearings Sept. 28-Oct. 6 by J. D. Stietenroth, 50, ousted secy.-treasurer of the Mississippi Power & Light Co., a Middle South Utilities subsidiary.

Stietenroth testified Sept. 28: He had worked for Mississippi P & L and its predecessors for 26 years, but he had been fired the previous week after he rebelled against the "Wall St. powers" which dictated the high electric rates in Mississippi [according to Stietenroth] and after he sent the SEC a telegram saying he had been "high-pressured" into keeping false records. Mississippi P & L kept 2 sets of books, one in its own office, one in Middle South's N.Y. office. Consumer electric rates charged by Mississippi P & L could be cut millions of dollars if the firm ended such extravagances as $250,000 for entertainment. The Dixon-Yates contract would give Middle South the profits if the deal became a "gold mine" whereas Mississippi P & L and other subsidiaries would suffer any losses. But there was little chance of loss. Even if the new steam plant never went into operation, the AEC would owe Dixon-Yates $40 million. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. & various banks were to supply 95% of the project's financing, and the remaining 5% was to come from sale of common stock by Dixon-Yates. About 80% or $4 million of this lesser sum was to be supplied by Middle South, about 20% or $1 million by Southern Co.

Stietenroth testified Oct. 1: Mississippi P & L paid poll watchers $20 a day & "vote haulers" 10c a mile to fight public power projects in referendums. Under the Eisenhower Admin., the Natl. Rural Electrification Admin. had become friendlier to Mississippi P & L than to its own cooperatives. It encouraged the company to enter the territory of an REA co-op in northern Mississippi [North Central Mississippi Electric Pwr. Assn.] and to try to buy it out. This would have duplicated some of Mississippi P & L's own facilities.

J. W. Speck, Arkansas' unsuccessful GOP gubernatorial candidate in 1950 & 1952 (he was Pres. Eisenhower's pre-convention campaign manager in Arkansas), testified Sept. 29: He had renounced the Republicans and would vote Democratic. Middle South kept "2 sets of books" on Arkansas Power & Light Co., a subsidiary. In 1948 he had seen in the N.Y. office of Ebasco Services, Inc. books showing a 13%-15% profit for Arkansas P & L at a time when C. Hamilton Moses, chairman of the Arkansas firm, said it made "less than 6%."

Middle South attorney Daniel James Sept. 29 offered the subcommittee letters from his firm's accountants to refute charges of 2 sets of books. James, who had been silenced by Langer when he tried to produce the letters Sept. 28, said that some "tax information" was kept by Ebasco Services, an Electric Bond & Share Co. subsidiary which provided engineering & other services for utilities.

SEC Clears Mississippi Firm

Mississippi P & L's bookkeeping methods & financial operations conformed with SEC regulations, according to a report filed with the Langer subcommittee Oct. 7 by SEC Chrmn. Ralph H. Demmler. He said that SEC accountant Andrew Barr, who examined the firm's books, found that the Fed. Power Comm. also had investigated and also had declared that the company's operations conformed with its regulations.

Barr (according to Demmler) investigated Mississippi P & L's attempt to take over the cooperative North Central Mississippi Electric Power

1—see p. 331G2 2—Vol. XIII, 345M 3—p. 331F3
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Assn. and was told: The co-op had been operating at a loss. Its debt of $1,200,000 or $1,300,000 exceeded the book value of its assets. The private company offered to take over the assets and assume the debts. The company intended to use the co-op's properties if it acquired them.

Earlier Developments

The AEC & Budget Bureau, on Pres. Eisenhower's orders, had released Aug. 21 a 134-page account of the Dixon-Yates negotiations.

According to the release: Pres. Eisenhower did not know the names of the utilities men involved or the details of the matter until Apr. 24, months after the preliminary negotiations had started. The idea of having a private company provide the power was originated by ex-Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge. The Budget Bureau consistently backed the Dixon-Yates contract whereas the TVA opposed it.

Dixon-Yates submitted its first proposal Feb. 25, but the AEC, TVA & Budget Bureau found it unacceptable. Dixon-Yates then submitted a revised proposal Apr. 10. The Govt. was informed Apr. 28 that a group headed by N.Y. financial consultant Walter von Tresckow was preparing a new proposal, so consideration of the Dixon-Yates plan was suspended pending receipt of the new offer.

The von Tresckow plan was submitted May 26. The Budget Bureau said it was unacceptable because: (a) it provided for the Govt. to pay "all the costs" and "take all the risks" yet give the von Tresckow group a $4 million fee; (b) the von Tresckow group gave no assurance of "proved ability & experience"; (c) "as nearly as could be determined," its costs were as much as or more than Dixon-Yates'.

Summaries of both proposals & an estimate of what it would cost the TVA to build the plant were presented to the President & GOP Congressional leaders June 14. After "full discussion," the Congress members, "without exception, agreed with the President's proposal" that he order the AEC to negotiate under terms of the Dixon-Yates offer.

AEC members Dr. Henry DeWolf Smyth & Eugene M. Zuckert, in a letter to Budget Dir. Roland R. Hughes Apr. 16, criticized the Dixon-Yates proposal as requiring the AEC to contract for power which would not "be used in connection with commission production activities." The AEC voted 3-2 against the contract. (Thomas E. Murray joined the dissenters; the 2 Eisenhower appointees, Chrmn. Strauss & Joseph Campbell, backed the contract.) Nichols told the Joint Atomic Energy Com. that the AEC continued the negotiations after this vote only because the President ordered it to do so.

TVA Vice Chrmn. Harry E. Curtis, in a July 2 letter to Hughes, criticized the President's order as "seriously prejudicial both to the TVA & to the interests of the Govt." He rejected AEC & Budget Bureau estimates that the Dixon-Yates proposal would cost the U.S. $3,865,000 a year more than if the TVA supplied the new power unit. He said TVA estimates were that "the total additional cost to the Govt. would be $5,567,000" annually. He charged that the plant site was chosen "for the convenience of Dixon-Yates rather than of the Govt." He said Dixon-Yates' West Memphis site on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River was "far inferior" to the TVA choice—Fulton, Tenn.

TVA Objections Eased

TVA-AEC differences over Dixon-Yates were partly ironed out Sept. 3 at a meeting of AEC Gen. Mgr. Nichols & Brig. Gen. Herbert Davis Vogel, who took office as TVA chairman Sept. 1.[1] They announced "a meeting of the minds . . . on all fundamental issues."

TVA officials found the contract less objectionable largely because sometime before mid-August Hughes had eliminated provisions that would have required the TVA to calculate "excessive" costs of Dixon-Yates power as part of the TVA cost structure. TVA men were unaware of the change because the AEC had not given the TVA a copy of the contract until Aug. 31. Curtis had complained in a letter to Hughes Aug. 27 that the AEC had given "no more than selected excerpts" to the TVA.

(The TVA reported Sept. 15 that in fiscal 1954 its power consumers had saved about $70 million over average U.S. electric prices.)

Von Tresckow Tells His Story

Von Tresckow argued his position in letters to Cole Aug. 30 & Sept. 14 and in a public statement Aug. 22.

According to von Tresckow: The Budget Bureau used "deliberately inaccurate & misleading" figures in deciding his plan would cost about as much as Dixon-Yates'. The Dixon-Yates contract provided for construction of the steam plant for $107,250,000 whereas von Tresckow's plan would cost about $90-$100 million. The Budget Bureau & AEC added $3,998,000 a year to his cost estimates and deducted $1,153,000 from Dixon-Yates'. Actually, his plan would cost $5,151,000 a year less than Dixon-Yates' instead of $432,000 more, as the Budget Bureau & AEC "made it appear . . . by juggling the figures." Under his plan, the plant would be turned over to the Govt. for $1 after 32 years and the Govt. would save about $150 million. His group's profits would be limited to "one year's savings" ($4 million). The Budget Bureau was incorrect in its charge that his group wanted the Govt. to pay "all the costs" and "take all the risks." "We specifically stated that we proposed to finance the cost of the project ourselves" and "never asked the Govt. to pay one penny of the costs." "We offered to put up a $20 million performance bond that our construction costs would be no greater than Dixon-Yates' and that in case the costs were lower than estimated, the Govt. would get the benefit of all savings instead of only half of them, as proposed by Dixon-Yates." The N.Y. engineering firm Gibbs & Hill had withdrawn as the von Tresckow group's engineers because Dixon "was calling their customers and . . . if they continued with us they feared a substantial loss of business, which they could not afford."

Von Tresckow's associates: Burns & McDonnel Engineering Co., Long Construction Co., both of Kansas City; N.Y. brokers Salmon Bros. & Hutzler; Harvey Weeks, John N. Mitchell, Geo. H. Schwartz, Zelig R. Nathanson, all of New York; Robt. W. Larrow, corporation counsel of Burlington, Vt.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Code Aide Seized as Spy

Joseph Sydney Petersen Jr., 40, was arrested by FBI agents at his home in Alexandria, Va. Oct. 9 on charges of stealing secret documents from the super-secret Natl. Security Agency "with intent or reason to believed that the information was to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation." Petersen, employed by the NSA or its predecessors since 1941, had been dismissed Oct. 1, apparently without his knowledge, as an NSA research analyst.

Intelligence authorities said the foreign nation involved was a "friendly," not a Communist country. It was hinted that the case was linked with the French defense information leaks.[2] No other information about the case was made public, and the FBI refused to clarify the charges. Petersen's lawyer, David B. Kinney, himself an ex-NSA employe, said Oct. 12 that he could get no details of the charges and that the country involved could be any nation from "Afghanistan to Zanzibar." The FBI said the alleged offense took place between Mar. 1, 1948 & Dec. 31, 1952.

The NSA, a Defense Dept. agency, is probably the most secret in the Govt. Among its duties are the making & breaking of codes. It uses material intercepted throughout the world. Its employes, including many military officers, are posted all over the world and are not permitted even to tell that the agency employs them. It is not mentioned in the Budget. Its direction rotates among the services. Current head: Army Lt. Gen. Ralph J. Canine, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Petersen, born in New Orleans, was a Loyola U. graduate and received an MS at St. Louis U. He taught physics & mathematics at Loyola & Ursuline College before joining the NSA. He was released on $10,000 bail Oct. 12. His bond had been reduced from $25,000, which he had been unable to raise.

Lattimore Indicted, Judge Scored

Owen Lattimore, 54, was reindicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Oct. 7 on 2 counts charging he committed perjury when he told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in 1952 that he never had (1) followed the Communist Party line or (2) promoted Communist interests. He pleaded innocent Oct. 12, and Fed. Dist. Judge Bolitha J. Laws set Jan. 10 as tentative trial date.

U.S. Atty. Leo A. Rover filed Oct. 13 an affidavit in which he accused Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl of personal bias in favor of Lattimore & against the Govt. (Youngdahl had thrown out 4 counts in an earlier Lattimore indictment. The Fed. Court of Appeals restored 2.) Rover urged Youngdahl to disqualify himself from the Lattimore trial.

Lattimore's counsel denounced Rover's conduct as "scandalous," an "attempt to manipulate the administration of justice and to subordinate the judiciary to the prosecuting arm of the Govt." They filed a motion to dismiss the affidavit and "admonish" Rover.[3]

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Dr. Albert Emanuel Blumberg, 48, ex-Communist Party legislative director, was arrested by the FBI in New York Sept. 30 and indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia Oct. 6 on charges of conspiring to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. . . . **Louis Weinstock** (Lajos Toth), 51, a Hungarian-born N.Y. Communist leader, was indicted on 2 perjury counts by a federal grand jury in Washington Sept. 27 over statements in an affiidavit filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1953.[4] . . . **U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.** promised in a TV interview Oct. 10 to "do something" about a pamphlet (issued by the Intl. Civil Service Advisory Board Oct. 9) interpreted as advising UN employes to put loyalty to the UN above loyalty to their countries. But UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld rejected this interpretation Oct. 11 and indicated that loyalty to the UN could not infringe on national loyalty. Lodge said Hammarskjöld apparently had cleared "the matter up."[5] . . . **13 Puerto Rican Nationalists** were convicted by a federal jury in New York Oct. 12 of conspiring to win Puerto Rico's independence by force.[6] . . . **Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy** (R., Wis.) appointed James N. Juliana Oct. 8 as acting staff director of his Senate Investigations Subcom. (effective Oct. 31). The group's 3 Democrats had informed McCarthy that "we do not now consent" to Juliana's permanent appointment.[7]

1—see p. 269E3 2—330E3 3—pp. 236D2, 268E2 4—Vol. XIII, p. 369E3 5—p. 83D3 6—p. 318C2 7—pp. 334D1, 311D2

ECONOMICS

N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Clearing Assn. and the 4 chief officers & 8 members of the Exchange were charged in a Fed. Trade Comm. complaint Oct. 11 with having "contributed to & promoted" a rise in coffee prices last winter. The complaint criticized the New York trade group for entering into a "restrictive" contract limiting futures trading in Brazilian coffee to certain grades shipped from 4 Brazilian ports. FTC investigators found that the rise in coffee prices "cannot be explained in terms of competitive supply & demand." Exchange Pres. Gustavo Lobo Jr., testifying before a Senate Banking Subcom. in Washington Oct. 12, contended that the FTC complaint was "biased & inaccurate" & that more FTC regulation of the exchange would have no effect on coffee prices. Senate Subcom. Chrmn. J. Glenn Beal (R., Md.) charged that unjustified coffee price increases during Jan.-Aug. cost the U.S. public $293 million.[1]

General Motors Corp. announced in Paris Oct. 10 it would spend $182 million to expand production facilities of its European subsidiaries during the next 5 years. Allocations: $101 million for Vauxhall Motors (Britain), $71,425,000 for Adam Opel (Germany), $6 million for G. M. Continental (Belgium), $3,500,000 for G. M. Suisse S.A. (Switzerland). (Sen. Henry M. Jackson [D., Wash.] charged Sept. 26 in Washington that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, ex-GM president, had "greatly contributed to 'monopolistic' conditions in the auto industry" by letting GM's defense-contract business increase by $1.7 billion in 18 mos. while that of "all the other auto producers combined . . . declined by $395 million." Wilson replied Sept. 27 that most contracts referred to by Jackson were negotiated during the Truman Admin. and that the program had been "brought into balance" during the Eisenhower Admin., "especially during the last 12 months."[2] . . . **Midland Utilities Co.**'s dissolution by stockholders in Chicago Oct. 5 left only the Midland Realization Co. to be dissolved before breakup of the late Samuel Insull's utility firms was completed.[3] . . . **Louis E. Wolfson,** 42, Florida industrialist (construction, shipbuilding, transit, steel, appliance, paint firms) who launched a campaign Aug. 26 to win control of Montgomery Ward & Co. from chairman Sewell L. Avery, 80, reported Oct. 12 in Chicago that he & his associates had gained control of more than 500,000 of the firm's 6,502,378 shares. The Wolfson-Avery contest was to be decided at the annual stockholders' meeting Apr. 22, 1955.[4] . . . **Electric Theater** of Kansas City, Mo. was awarded triple damages totaling $2,406,602 by Fed. Judge Albert A. Ridge in Kansas City Oct. 7 in an anti-trust suit charging that it was denied first-run films by Loew's, Columbia, Warner Bros., United Artists, RKO Radio & Paramount.[5]

Statistics: U.S. consumer installment credit increased by $64 million in August to a total of $21.31 billion (Fed. Reserve Bd. report Sept. 30). It was the 3d consecutive month of increase after a decline during Jan.-May.[6] . . . U.S. corporations' working capital rose by $1.2 billion during Apr.-June to a record level of $94.1 billion (SEC report Oct. 4).[7] . . . N.Y. Clearing House Assn. reported that its clearings totaled a record $517 billion in the year ended Oct. 5. . . . Retail candy sales in the U.S. last year totaled $1,627,000,000 ($10.11 per capita), a decline of $60 million from 1952, the Natl. Assn. of Tobacco Distributors reported Oct. 6.

U.S. COST OF LIVING

(BLS consumer price indexes; 1947-49=100)

	Aug.	July	Aug. 1953
All items	115.0	115.2	115.0
Food	113.9	114.6	114.1
Housing	119.2	119.0	118.0
Apparel	103.7	104.0	104.3
Medical care	125.5	125.2	121.8

ARTS & SCIENCE

Public Health Cancer Assn.'s executive board, meeting in Buffalo, N.Y. Oct. 11, voted by 13-3 to recommend that Americans "stop smoking cigarettes" because "there is sufficient evidence available of a relationship between cigarette smoking & lung cancer." The vote followed a panel discussion in which 6 cancer & public health experts concluded that smoking was "the most important" cause of lung cancer. (Dr. Clarence Cook Little, scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Com., criticized the PHCA board's action as "premature" & based on "no convincing clinical or experimental evidence.") Sir Clement Price Thomas, chest surgeon who attended the late King George VI, said in London Oct. 12: lung cancer was primarily a disease of the urban dweller and this suggested that atmospheric pollution was a major contributing factor; there probably was "some other fundamental . . . cause of cancer" and "extraneous things like atmospheric pollution & smoking merely determine the site of cancer."[8]

Marian Anderson, contralto, signed a contract Oct. 7 to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, Met gen. mgr. Rudolph Bing announced. She became the first Negro singer to be engaged by the company since its founding in 1883.[9] . . . **Philadelphia Orchestra**'s seasonal debut was delayed Oct. 7-11 until the management & Amer. Fed. of Musicians (AFL) settled a salary dispute. Orchestra members received a $2.50-a-week raise to $142.50 for this season with promises of $2.50-a-week raises in each of the next 2 years. . . . **James Galanos,** 29, of Los Angeles received the Amer. Fashion Critics' 1954 "Winnie" award (for outstanding work in fashion designing) in New York Oct. 10. . . . **London** controversy over preserving of the ruins of a 2d Century Roman temple of Mithras, discovered during excavation for an office-building foundation on a bombed-out lot in the City of London, was settled Oct. 1. Owners of the site agreed to transplant the temple ruins to a place 80 yards away at their own expense (£10,000). The city, county & national Govts. had decided that they could not give the British Museum enough extra funds to pay the estimated £500,000 extra cost of erecting the office building over the temple's original site.

NEW BOOKS

Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years & the War Years. By Carl Sandberg. Condensation of 6-vol. biog. plus new material. Oct. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 800 pp., $7.50)†

The Blackboard Jungle. By Evan Hunter. Schoolteacher vies with juvenile delinquents. Oct. 8. (Simon & Schuster, 309 pp., $3.50)*

The Invisible Writing. By Arthur Koestler. Author's 7 years in German Communist Party (1931-38) & his Red assignments in Russia, France, Spain. Oct. 11. (Macmillan, 431 pp., $5)†

The Last Hunt. By Milton Lott. 2 buffalo hunters tell story of American Old West. Oct. 6. (Houghton Mifflin, 399 pp., $3.95)*

Reunion. By Merle Miller. 8 American World War II veterans reunited 8 years after their company had been cut off in Hurtgen Forest. Oct. 8. (Viking, 345 pp., $3.95)*

Satchmo. By Louis Armstrong. Jazz trumpeter reflects on early days in New Orleans. Oct. 5. (Prentice-Hall, 240 pp., $3.50)†

Susan B. Anthony: Her Personal History & Her Era. By Katherine Anthony. Biography of woman suffragist (author claims no kinship). Oct. 7. (Doubleday, 521 pp., $6)†

The Tastemakers. By Russell Lynes. Harper's Magazine's managing ed. writes of American taste in visual arts since 1828. Oct. 6. (Harper, 362 pp., $5)†

Theatre '54. John Chapman editor. 2d annual. Condensation of 12 of year's best plays plus theatrical statistics, awards, events. Oct. 4. (Random House, $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

All Summer Long. Robert Anderson's dramatization of Donald Wetzel's novel about boy growing up in family unable to bear reality. Staged by Alan Schneider. Presented by Playwrights' Co. Cast featured John Kerr, June Walker, Ed Begley, Clay Hall. Sept. 23 at Coronet. (4-3-0)§

Blues, Ballads & Sin-Songs. Libby Holman in one-woman show, accompanied by Gerald Cook. Oct. 4 at Bijou. (1-3-3)§

The Boy Friend. British musical satire on 1920s with story about rich girl & scion of nobility posing as messenger boy. Book, lyrics & music by Sandy Wilson. Staged by Vida Hope. Produced by Feuer & Martin with many of original London cast. Featuring Julie Andrews, John Hewer, Ann Wakefield, Dilys Lay, Ruth Altman. Sept. 30 at Royale. (7-0-0)§

Fragile Fox. Drama by Norman A. Brooks about U.S. Infantry company besieged in Battle of the Bulge & misled by drunken, cowardly captain. Staged by Herbert Swope Jr. Presented by Paul Vroom in association with Bernard Straus. With Dane Clark, Don Taylor, James Gregory, Andrew Duggan, Crahan Denton, Clem Fowler, Richard Carlyle. Oct. 12 at Belasco. (1-2-4)§

Home Is The Hero. Irish playwright Walter Macken starring in own play about family's rebellion against father, a drunken bully. Staged by Worthington Miner. Presented by Theater Guild. With Donald Harron, Glenda Farrell, Ann Thomas, J. Pat O'Malley, Peggy Ann Garner, Christopher Plummer, Art Smith. Sept. 22 at Booth. (2-2-3)§

On Your Toes. Revival of musical comedy about ballet company. Music by Richard Rodgers. Lyrics by Lorenz Hart. Book by Rodgers, Hart & George Abbott. Staged by Abbott; dances staged by George Balanchine. With Vera Zorina, Bobby Van, Elaine Stritch, Dorene Kilmer. Oct. 11 at 46th Street. (0-0-7)§

Reclining Figure. Comedy by Harry Kurnitz about art-collecting millionaire who buys a fake Renoir. Staged by Abe Burrows. Presented by Martin Gabel & Henry M. Margolis in assn. with Peter Cusick. With Percy Waram, Gabel, Georgiann Johnson, Mike Wallace, Barry Kroeger, Ralph Bunker, David Opatoshu. Oct. 7 at Lyceum. (2-4-1)§

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*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 262E3 2—pp. 339C1, 22E1; Vol. XIII, 85D3 3—Vol. XIII, p. 319F3 4—Vol. XIII, p. 139L 5—p. 6D3 6—Vol. XIII, 334B3 7—p. 143C3 8—pp. 263A1, 255A1 9—Vol. XIII, p. 178E

NEW FILMS

(N.Y. Release)

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe's classic story of shipwrecked sailor. Filmed in Pathecolor in Mexico. Screenplay by Phillip Roll & Luis Bunuel. Produced by Oscar Dancigers & Henry F. Erlich for Tepeyac. United Artists release. With Dan O'Herlihy, James Fernandez. Aug. 5.

Africa Adventure. Pathecolor documentary of expedition in British East Africa. Written & narrated by Robert C. Ruark. Produced by Jay Bonafield. ROK Radio Pictures release. Sept. 28.

The Barefoot Contessa. Ava Gardner as movie queen encountering romance in Rome. Scenario & direction by Joseph L. Mankiewicz. Technicolor production by Figaro Inc. United Artists release. With Humphrey Bogart, Edmond O'Brien, Marius Goring, Valentina Cortesa, Rossano Brazzi. Sept. 29.

Betrayed. Clark Gable & Lana Turner in World War II drama of Dutch resistance forces. Screenplay by Ronald Millar & George Froeschel. Directed by Gottfried Reinhardt for MGM. Sept. 8.

Bread, Love & Dreams. Italian comedy of village girl in love with policeman while his superior officer is in love with her. Screenplay by Ettore Margadonna & Luigi Comencini, based on story by Margadonna. Directed by Comencini. Produced by Marcello Girosi for Titanus. With Gina Lollobrigida, Vittorio De Sica, Marisa Merlini, Roberto Risso. Sept. 20.

Brigadoon. CinemaScope treatment in Ansco color of B'way musical about 2 Americans in phantom Scottish village. Screenplay by Alan J. Lerner. Music by Frederick Loewe. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by Arthur Freed for MGM. With Cyd Charisse, Gene Kelly, Van Johnson, Elaine Stewart, Hugh Laing, Barry Jones. Sept. 17.

Cangaceiro. Brazilian film about bandits who terrorized part of Brazil for over a century. Screenplay, story & direction by Lima Barreto. With Milton Ribeiro, Alberto Ruschel, Marisa Prado, Vanja Orico. Sept. 2.

Hello Elephant! Italian-made comedy about poor school teacher who tries to board baby elephant. Screenplay by Susi C. D'Amico & Cesare Zavattini. Directed by Gianni Franciolini. Rizzoli-De Sica production released by Arlan. With Vittorio De Sica, Sabu, Maria Mercador, Nano Bruno. Sept. 9.

The Little Kidnappers. 2 orphan boys kidnap small child when their grandfather refuses to let them have a pet. Screenplay by Neil Paterson. Directed by Philip Leacock. Produced by Sergei Nolbandov & Leslie Parkyn for J. Arthur Rank Org. With Jon Whitely, Vincent Winter, Duncan MacRae, Jean Anderson, Adrienne Corri. Sept. 1.

Lovers, Happy Lovers! Gerard Philipe as Gallic Lothario in London. Screenplay by Rene Clement & Paul Graetz based on novel by Louis Hemon. Directed by Clement. Produced by Graetz. With Valerie Hobson, Joan Greenwood, Margaret Johnston, Natasha Parry, Germaine Montero. Sept. 30.

Rear Window. James Stewart as press photographer who, while confined to home with broken leg, believes he has witnessed murder while watching his neighbors through window. Screenplay by John Michael Hayes, based on story by Cornell Woolrich. Paramount production in Technicolor. With Grace Kelly, Wendell Corey, Thelma Ritter, Judith Evelyn, Raymond Burr. Aug. 4.

Sabrina. Audrey Hepburn as chauffeur's daughter with 2 wealthy brothers in love with her. Screenplay by Billy Wilder, Samuel Taylor & Ernest Lehman from Taylor's play. Directed & produced by Wilder for Paramount. With Humphrey Bogart, William Holden, Walter Hampden, John Williams. Sept. 22.

Ugetsu. Japanese fable of 2 peasants caught in toils of ambition & greed. Screenplay by Matsutaro Kawaguchi & Yoshikata Yoda, from stories by Akinari Ueda. Directed by Kenji Mizoguchi. Produced by Masaichi Nagata. Daiei Production. With Machiko Kyo, Masayuki Mori, Kinuyo Tanaka. Sept. 7.

Woman's World. Auto magnate chooses among 3 candidates for $125,000-a-yr. job according to how he thinks their wives would help them. Screenplay by Claude Binyon, Mary Loos & Richard Sale, based on story by Mona Williams. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced in Technicolor by Chas. Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With Clifton Webb, Van Heflin, Fred MacMurray, Cornel Wilde, June Allyson, Lauren Bacall, Arlene Dahl, Elliott Reid, Margalo Gilmore. Sept. 28.

1—see p. 335B1 2—p. 335C2 3—p. 335A2 4—p. 163G1 5—p. 287C3 6—see Indexes to this & preceding volumes for other references. 7—see p. 22A2

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Segregationist Arrested

Bryant W. Bowles, 34, founder & president of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of White People and a leader of resistance to public school desegregation in Milford, Del., was arrested in Delaware Oct. 10. State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young issued a warrant at the direction of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R.) charging that Bowles had conspired to violate the state education law. Bowles was arraigned in both Dover, Kent Co. & Milford, Sussex Co. because the Milford school district included parts of both counties. He was released in each instance on $3,000 bond to await preliminary hearings Nov. 3.

Bowles told an audience of 2,500 in Lincoln, Del. Oct. 11 that he had "heard" from Negroes in the vicinity who wished to work for segregation. He welcomed them to NAAWP meetings. Bowles also demanded that Atty. Gen. Young resign because he had changed his name from Hyman Albert Yanowitz without court order.[1]

L. A. Chamberlin, Internal Revenue Service director in Baltimore, said Oct. 11 that Bowles had failed to appear that day to account for about $1,000 in taxes withheld from employes of Bowles' now-defunct Bryant Roofing & Home Improvement Corp. A subpena was served on Bowles by Treasury agents in Glen Burnie, Md. Oct. 9.

Other Desegregation News

Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Court of Chancery in Georgetown, Del. reserved decision Oct. 12 on a petition by the NAACP on behalf of the 10 Negro children barred from the Milford school. Appearing in court, Young pledged that Gov. Boggs & Del. Sens. John J. Williams (R.) & J. Allen Frear (D.) were prepared personally to lead the Negroes back to Milford H.S. if the court ordered their readmittance.[2]

Anti-Negro strikes by white high school students in Washington were abandoned Oct. 8.[3]

Gov. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) told the Natl. Conf. of Editorial Writers in Asheville, N.C. Oct. 8 that the South "had no race problem." He said segregation was a "matter of practical human relations which works in the best interests of both races."[4]

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United Lutheran Church's biennial convention in Toronto took these actions: (Oct. 6-7) reelected Dr. Franklin Clark Fry of New York as president, extended the president's term to 6 yrs. from 2 subject to ratification by 2/3 of the ULC's 32 synods; (Oct. 12) granted the ULC Executive Board powers of veto over actions by other church organizational units & officers (also subject to 2/3 ratification).[5] . . . **Gold Brotherhood Award** of the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews for work in promoting religious tolerance in 1954 was awarded in New York Oct. 5 to Wheelock H. Bingham, president of Macy's New York (dept. store). . . . **Knox College** in Galesburg, Ill., announced expulsion Oct. 8 of 5 students who had taken part in a beer-drinking contest between 2 fraternity "drinking teams." 2 participants in the bout were killed in an auto accident while returning home.

OBITUARIES

Joshua (Josh) Devore, 67, outfielder with 1914 "miracle" Boston Braves; Oct. 5 in Chillicothe, O.

William Alexander Graham, 79, historian of American Indian wars; Oct. 8 in Los Angeles.

Sir Roderic Hill, 60, retired Air Chief Marshal who directed British defense against German buzz bombs in World War II; Oct. 6 in London.

Robert Houghwout Jackson, 62, Assoc. Justice of U.S. Supreme Court since 1941, chief American prosecutor in Nuremberg trial of high Nazi war criminals 1946; Oct. 9 in Washington of heart attack.

Jackson originated legal concept on which prosecution of Nazi leaders was based: that it was international crime to plan & wage aggressive war. Lawyer in Jamestown, N.Y. before entering Govt. service as SEC attorney 1934. Became Internal Revenue Bureau general counsel same year, won $750,000 judgment in income tax suit against Andrew W. Mellon. Named Solicitor General (chief Govt. atty. before Supreme Court) 1938, Attorney General 1940. Worked while Atty. Gen. for Pres. Roosevelt's "court-packing" Supreme Court reorganization bill. Joined court 1941 with reputation as staunch New Dealer; proved to be slightly right-of-center justice. Engaged in unprecedented public dispute with Court colleague Hugo L. Black, whom he criticized in 1946 for not disqualifying himself in 2 cases pleaded by Black's former law partner.[6]

Comdr. Oliver Stilingfleet Locker-Lampson, 74, British MP 1910-45 who vigorously opposed fascism, communism; Oct. 8 in London.

Gaetano Lombardo, 81, father of bandleader Guy Lombardo, first mgr. of his band; Oct. 5, Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Theodore Lyman, 79, pioneer investigator of extreme ultra-violet radiations, retired Harvard prof.; Oct. 11 in Cambridge, Mass.

Clare Tree Major, 74, producer of Children's Theatre since 1924; Oct. 9 in New York.

Emile Male, 92, authority on medieval religious art, member French Academy; Oct. 6 in Senlis, France.

Frank H. Mann, 71, gen. secy. Amer. Bible Society; Oct. 11 in Rye, N.Y.

George W. Mason, 63, pres. & bd. chrmn. American Motors (Nash, Hudson), pres. Automobile Mfrs. Assn. since 1946; Oct. 8 in Detroit. (AMC directors Oct. 12 elected exec. vice pres. George Romney, 47, to succeed Mason.)[7]

Grady Norton, 60, Miami Weather Bureau forecaster, authority on hurricanes; Oct. 9 in Miami.

John M. Oakey, 58, dir. Amer. Legion natl. field service since 1943; Oct. 5 in Indianapolis.

Joseph Opatoshu, 67, Yiddish novelist; Oct. 7 in New York.

Yukio Ozaki, 95, member Japanese Parliament from its formation in 1890 until he retired 1952, donor of 2,000 cherry trees to Washington in 1909 in gratitude for U.S. mediation of Russo-Japanese war; Oct. 6 near Yokohama.

Benjamin Seebohn Rowntree, 83, sociologist, philanthropist, chocolate mfr.; Oct. 7 in London.

Carl Stephenson, 68, Cornell medieval historian; Oct. 4 in Ithaca, N.Y.

David Coupar Thomson, 93, Scottish publisher, foe of trade unions; Oct. 12 near Dundee, Scotland.

Dr. Alfred Marston Tozzer, 77, Harvard archeologist & anthropologist; Oct. 5 in Cambridge, Mass.

William H. Tucker, 83, architect of more than 150 golf courses; Oct. 6 in Albuquerque, N.M.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 9—Philadelphia 24, Pittsburgh 22. **Oct. 10**—Detroit 21, Los Angeles 3; San Francisco 23, Green Bay 17; Cleveland 31, Chicago Cards 7; New York 51, Washington 21; Chicago Bears 28, Baltimore 9.

College Oct. 9

Alabama 40, Tulsa 0	Miami 26, H. Cross 20*
Arkansas 21, Baylor 20	Michigan 14, Iowa 13
Army 60, Dartmouth 6	Miss. 22, Vandblt. 7
Bos. U. 55, Fordm. 20	Miss. St. 14, Tulane 0
Bos. Coll. 44, VMI 0	Navy 25, Stanford 0
Brown 35, R.I. 0	N.C. St. 26, W&M 0
Bucknell 48, Lehigh 46	Notre Dame 33, Pitt 0
Clemson 14, Florida 7	Ohio St. 40, Ill. 7
Cinci. 30, Marqt. 13	Oklahoma 14, Texas 7
Colgate 26, Rutgers 14	Oregon 33, Calif. 27
Col. Pac. 13, Idaho 0	Penn St. 34, Va. 7
Colorado 40, Ariz. 18	Princeton 13, Penn 7
Del. 51, Temple 13	SMU 25, Missouri 6
Duke 13, Purdue 13	Tenn. 20, Chatnga. 14
Georgia 21, N.C. 7	TCU 20, USC 7*
Ga. Tech 30, LSU 20	UCLA 21, Wash. 20
Harvd. 13, Cornell 12	Utah 12, B. Yng. 7
Houston 10, Tex. AM 7	Wash. St. 34, Ore. St. 6
Ia. St. 33, Kan. 6	Wichita 22, Okla. AM 13
Kan. St. 7, Nebr. 3	Wisconsin 13, Rice 7
Ky. 21, Auburn 14	Wyo. 34, Colo. AM 0

Yale 13, Columbia 7

Horse Racing. $112,715 Belmont Park (N.Y.) Futurity (for 2-yr.-olds) Oct. 9: won by Belair Stud's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, for $88,015.[1] . . . $64,410 Kentucky Futurity trot at Lexington Oct. 7: won by Chas. Provost's Harlan, driven by Del Miller, for $34,717.

Russia retained the world weightlifting team title in Vienna Oct. 8-10 with 29 pts. to the U.S.' 23. Heavyweight champion: Norbert Shemansky of Detroit.[2] . . . **Stella Walsh,** 43, of North Hollywood, Calif. won the natl. AAU women's pentathlon championship in Cleveland Oct. 9.[3]

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Boston Red Sox (AL) dismissed Lou Boudreau, 37, as mgr. and named Frank (Pinky) Higgins, 45, as his successor. Higgins was promoted from mgr. of Louisville (Amer. Assn.), a Red Sox farm & winner this year of the Little World Series (4 games to 2 over Syracuse of the Intl. League in series ending Oct. 9).[4] . . . **Year's best players** in major leagues as selected by *The Sporting News* poll of managers, players, umpires & sportswriters (announced Oct. 11): NL—outfielder Willie Mays, pitcher John Antonelli, both of New York; AL—2d baseman Bobby Avila, pitcher Bob Lemon, both of Cleveland.[5] . . . **Harry (Cookie) Lavagetto,** Oakland coach, signed Oct. 6 as a Washington coach in the AL.[6]

Natl. Hockey League season opened Oct. 7 to continue until Mar. 20. . . .

*Oct. 8 1—see p. 296A1 2—Vol. XII, p. 244F 3—Vol. XII, 324N 4—Vol. XI, 343N 5—p. 336B2 6—328B2 7—328D3 8—328E3 9—296A3 10—264F2 11—264B1

Mario Verga, 44, of Milan, star Italian speedboat driver, was killed Oct. 9 when his boat sank while he was trying to set a world record on Lake Iseo near Milan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Floods. The Chicago River & other streams in the Chicago area overflowed due to torrential rains bringing 6.72 in. of precipitation (official measurement) in Chicago Oct. 9-10. The Chicago River flooded part of the city's Loop business center. 14 deaths due to floods were reported in Chicago and 5 in suburban Wisconsin. Damage was estimated at $25 million in Chicago, $25 million in suburban districts of Illinois, Wisconsin & Indiana. . . . Flash floods Oct. 7 along an 80-mi. stretch of the Pecos River near Roswell, Hagerman & Dexter, N.M. caused at least 4 deaths.

Shipwrecks. The captain & 36 crewmen were lost at sea Oct. 7 when the Moore-McCormack freighter *Mormackite* sank in a gale 150 mi. s.e. of Cape Henry, Va. 11 survivors fought off sharks for 50 hrs. before their rescue. . . . 2 crewmen were killed & 48 persons survived when the norwegian freighter *Emma Baake* caught fire & sank Oct. 9 off Cape Verde, Africa.

Plane Crashes. 11 USAF men were lost when a B-50 weather plane crashed & burned Oct. 6 near Willows, Calif. . . . A woman & 2 small children were killed Oct. 12 in Clinton, Md. when a USAF F-86 Sabrejet abandoned in flight crashed into the back yard of their home & exploded. The pilot was killed when his parachute failed to open. . . . George S. Welch, 36, test pilot & first U.S. Army pilot to down a Japanese plane during the Pearl Harbor attack, was injured fatally Oct. 12 in parachuting from an F-100 Super-Sabrejet over Lancaster, Calif.

Crime News. 300 inmates of South Dakota State Prison in Sioux Falls staged a 23-hr. riot for better food & living conditions Oct. 11-12. They yielded to Gov. Sigurd Anderson's threat to order Natl. Guardsmen & peace officers to attack their cell block. 2 guards held hostage during the uprising were released unharmed.[7] . . . Kenneth Chapin, 18, was arrested Oct. 8 in Springfield, Mass. for the fatal stabbings of babysitter Lynn Ann Smith, 14, & Steven Goldberg, 4. Police said Chapin admitted having committed the killings after the girl resisted his advances. He was a neighbor of the girl and acted as pallbearer at her funeral.[8] . . . **E. L. Cook,** nightclub owner, was sentenced Oct. 6 in Phenix City, Ala. to life imprisonment for the murder in 1950 of taxi driver John Mancil.[9] . . . **Mrs. Mavis Winifred Wheeler,** 39, was sentenced in Salisbury, Eng. Oct. 8 to 6 mos. in jail for unlawful possession of a gun & the shooting of theatrical producer Lord Vivian July 30. Both Vivian & Mrs. Wheeler had testified that she shot him accidentally during a playful tussle.[10]

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Claudette & Constance Miller, 5-mo.-old Siamese twins joined at the head, were separated by surgery at John Gaston Hospital in Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 11. Constance died of shock 4 hours after the operation. . . . **Achille Compagnoni & Lino Lacedelli** were the 2 Italian mountain climbers who reached the top of Mt. Godwin Austen (K-2), Prof. Ardito Desio, expedition leader, disclosed in Genoa Oct. 12.[11] . . . **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt** was 70 Oct. 11. . . . **John W. Nelson,** 68, retired doorman who had worked as an office boy prior to his death Oct. 5, left a secretly-amassed estate of $150,000, it was disclosed in Chicago Oct. 9. . . . **Barbara Anne Whittemore,** 18, was queen of the annual Veiled Prophet ball in St. Louis Oct. 5.

Married. Jerome K. Orbach, dept. store exec., & TV actress Marjorie Winters McGee; Oct. 11 in New York (2d for both). . . . Ben Grauer, 46, NBC radio-TV commentator, & Melanie Kahane, interior decorator; Sept. 25 in New York. . . . Asst. Commerce Secy. Lothair Teetor, 57, & Amer. Airlines vice pres. Carlene Roberts, 41; Sept. 27 in Washington. . . . Ed Mathews, 22, Milwaukee Braves baseball star, & Virjean Lauby, 20; Sept. 27 in Milwaukee.

Divorced: Actor Guy Madison, 32, from actress Gail Russell, 29; Oct. 27 in Santa Monica, Calif. He charged she took no interest in his work and that he often was forced to do housework. . . . Actress Corinne Calvet, 28, from actor John Bromfield, 32; Oct. 9 in Juarez, Mex. on grounds of incompatibility.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Showing the ownership, management, and circulation of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Managing Editor: Lester A. Sobel, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Business Manager: Clarence M. Schwartz, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; M. C. Boas, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,500. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of Sept., 1954. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 03-3758850, Qualified in Bronx County. Commission expires March 30, 1955.